

PRESIDENT WILSON SIGNS TARIFF BILL

ONE GREAT PLEDGE OF DEMOCRATIC PARTY REDEEMED AFTER STRUGGLE.

THE MEASURE BECOMES LAW

Their Work Being Completed, Supporters of the Bill Give a Sign of Relief.

Washington.—The one great pledge of the Democratic party has been redeemed. The Underwood tariff bill is now an accomplished fact, and is now the law of the land.

The last official act to make this a realization was the signature of the president of the United States, which was affixed to the bill. This was the most impressive scene enacted along the entire stormy and troublous route of the bill from the ways and means committee of the house to its final destination—the white house. In the presence of the vice president of the United States, the members of his cabinet, Senator Simmons and the members of the finance committee, Mr. Underwood and the ways and means committee and the members of the press, the president signed the bill.

Those who had been the most active in its construction and in the fight to preserve it from the various contending interests who sought its defeat and impairment breathed a sigh of relief when they beheld the last official act which completed their labors.

A happy group of legislators, members of the cabinet and friends encircled the president as he smilingly sat down, slowly affixed his signature with two gold pens.

He presented to Representative Underwood the pen that had written the word "Woodrow" and the one which had completed his name to Senator Simmons, both of whom bowed their appreciation.

In impressive silence the president rose and delivered in easy natural tones an extemporaneous speech that brought prolonged applause. The president declared that the journey of legislative accomplishment had only been partly completed; that a great service had been done for the rank and file of the country, but that the second step in the emancipation of business was currency reform. He earnestly called upon his colleagues to go "the rest of the journey" with fresh impulse.

The small but distinguished audience that heard the president's speech crowded about him, afterward with congratulations. Leading figures of the Democratic party—Speaker Clark, Secretary Bryan and Representative Underwood stood together, sponsors with the president of the first business piece of legislation that had been accomplished in the Democratic program of reform. They gave the president their personal congratulations, and reiterated promises of support.

The bill, accompanied by the conference report as agreed on by the senate, came into the house as soon as that body met. For over an hour the house debated as to what action it should take, some of the parliamentary experts arguing that no further action was necessary, while others insisted the house must recede from its compromise cotton futures tax.

Speaker Clark finally upheld the latter convention, and the house quickly voted the cotton tax out of the tariff bill. The last vote was reached at 1:23, at 1:25 the speaker had affixed his name to the completed bill and within ten minutes Chief Clerk Jerry South had carried it to the senate, and it had been signed by Vice President Marshall. Clerks of the senate then took charge of the bill, and conveyed it to the white house.

Chief Takes His Own Life.

Griffin, Ga.—M. F. Morris, who for many years had been at the head of the fire department of this city, committed suicide here by shooting himself in the temple. His body was found in a barn on the premises immediately after the shooting was heard, death resulting in about twenty minutes. Although he did not regain consciousness, his self-destruction is supposed to have been caused by despondency, under which he has been laboring for some weeks.

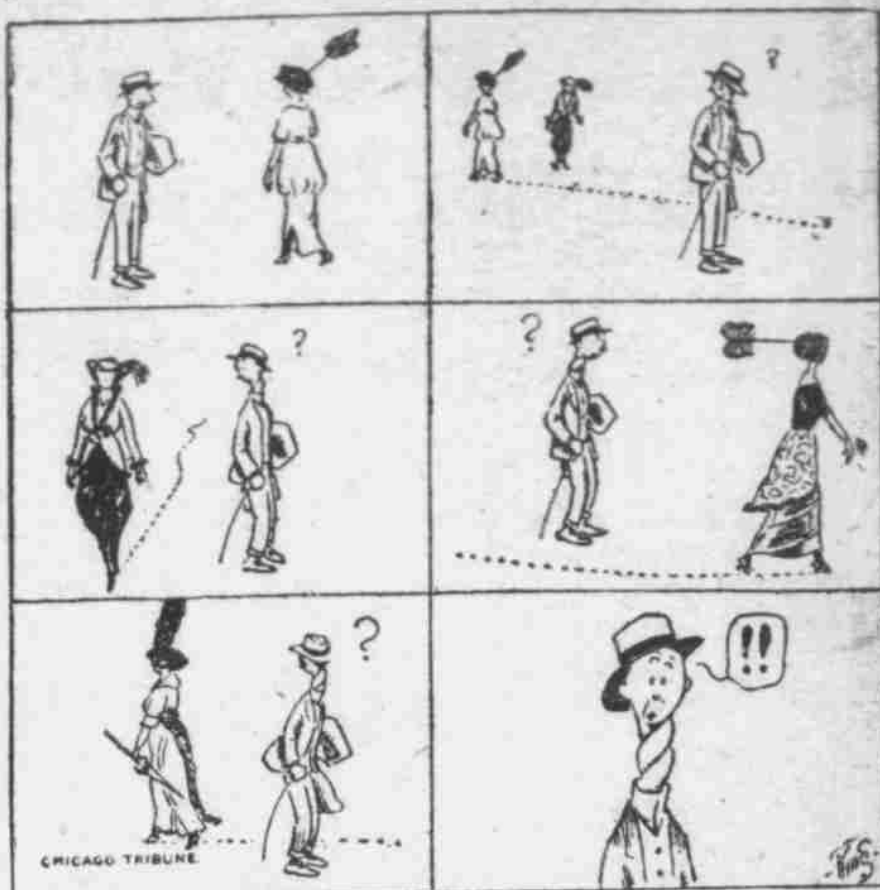
Want Good Roads Man in Cabinet.

Detroit, Mich.—Declaring the loss by reason of bad roads, which everywhere lessen the profits of industry, increase the cost of living and burden business enterprises, amounts to millions of dollars annually, the American Road congress, now in session in Detroit, adopted resolutions favoring the creation of a national department of public works, directed by a secretary who shall be a member of the president's cabinet. Other resolutions adopted favor state highway commissions and state aid.

Oceans Will Not Meet in Canal.

Washington.—Widespread prevalence of the idea that there will be an actual union of the waters of the Atlantic and the Pacific upon the opening of the Panama canal, caused the war department to issue a statement explaining the plain, prosaic facts that seawater on either side of the isthmus will get no further than the entrances of the great waterway. The Gatun lake, which is midway of the canal, has an elevation of 85 feet above the oceans, and water from this lake will flow each way.

MENACE OF THE FASHIONS



TROOPS RUSHED TO BORDER

CAVALRY AND ARTILLERY TO PREVENT DESTRUCTION OF INTERNATIONAL BRIDGE.

Rebels Are Being Driven and Destroying Property — Hundreds Cross River at Eagle Pass.

San Antonio, Texas.—Two squadrons of the Third cavalry, one machine platoon of the Third field artillery, under command of Lieut. Col. Guy Carlton, were rushed in three special trains over the Southern Pacific lines to Eagle Pass. The first special departed at one o'clock and the other two followed as soon after as possible. No definite reason was given out here at department headquarters for the movement.

Piedras Negras, Mexico.—Terror has gripped this city, the provisional capital of the Constitutionalists, with the victorious northward march of the Federals and the arrival of hundreds of refugees from the surrounding vacated country.

Consul Blocker's warning to foreigners to quit Piedras Negras was in anticipation of rioting should the Constitutionalists be forced to abandon their provisional capital. As the Rebel army is being driven northward by the government troops under General Maas the insurgents are setting fire to the villages as they retreat and reports from the front indicate that the Federals are closing in on the town of Sabinas, from which the Constitutionalists will fall back on either Matamoros, across the boundary from Brownsville or to Piedras Negras.

COTTON CONDITION DECLINES

Average Deterioration of 4.3 Points Indicated by the Journal of Commerce.

New York.—The condition of cotton, as compiled from nearly nineteen hundred replies of special correspondents of the Journal of Commerce bearing an average date of September 28, is 67.1 per cent, compared with 71.4 per cent, a month ago, or a decline of 4.3 points. This compares with 70.3 per cent, a year ago, 70.8 in 1911, 65.7 in 1910 and 59.5 in 1909. The ten-year average is 68.2 per cent, while the average decline for the same period is 5.3 points. Deterioration occurred in all states, but was most severe in Louisiana, Arkansas, Tennessee, Missouri and Oklahoma.

| | 1913. | Oct. Sept. Diff. | 1912. |
|--------------|-------|------------------|-------|
| N. Carolina. | 74.3 | 89.2 | 50.9 |
| S. Carolina. | 74.0 | 77.5 | 3.5 |
| Georgia. | 75.8 | 79.0 | 3.2 |
| Florida. | 77.9 | 79.4 | 1.5 |
| Alabama. | 68.2 | 73.6 | 5.4 |
| Mississippi. | 68.0 | 73.6 | 5.6 |
| Louisiana. | 62.4 | 72.4 | 10.0 |
| Texas. | 64.0 | 65.1 | 0.5 |
| Arkansas. | 67.0 | 77.6 | 10.6 |
| Tennessee. | 68.0 | 81.0 | 13.0 |
| Missouri. | 52.8 | 66.8 | 14.0 |
| Oklahoma. | 50.5 | 60.2 | 9.7 |
| Average | 67.1 | 71.4 | 4.3 |

Cavalry Regiments Move on Capital.

Winchester, Va.—Historic Shenandoah valley witnessed scenes which recalled war days as a line of cavalrymen, fully three miles long, riding two abreast, wended their way over the country roads starting on their long march across country to Washington. The troops, comprising the Tenth, Eleventh and Fifteenth regiments of United States cavalry, had been in camp near here for several months working out war problems in accordance with a program of the general staff of the army.

Amazons of Albania Fighting Servians.

Vienna.—Women are taking an active part in the fighting in Albania, according to dispatches received here from Avlona, the Albanian capital. Many Albanian Amazons, armed with hatchets, fought heroically shoulder to shoulder with their husbands, sons and brothers during the street fighting at Dibraen, September 23, when 1,200 Servians were killed and 300 taken prisoners. The town fell into the hands of the Albanians and the prisoners were sent under escort to Tirana.

FACTS ABOUT INCOME TAX

FLOOD OF QUESTIONS ASKED REGARDING THE NEW INCOME TAX LAW.

Queries Are Being Prepared by the Treasury Department and Blanks Sent Out.

Washington.—The treasury department is preparing for a flood of questions concerning the new income tax, realizing that this feature of the tariff bill about to become law strikes more intimately at the tax paying citizen than do the indirect taxes collected through customs duties.

One of the first steps taken to get general information before the public will be to distribute income tax blanks through postoffices, internal revenue offices and other Federal agencies.

However, the fact that he does not receive a blank or a request to pay the tax will not exempt a taxable person from the penalties of the law.

Representative Cordell Hull of Tennessee, who drew the income tax provision of the tariff bill, made public a detailed explanation of the tax plan as it will touch the individual citizen. "The treasury regulations soon to be prepared will make clear to every taxpayer the requirements of the law and its application to income derived from the various kinds of business," said Mr. Hull. "Any person who keeps familiar with his business affairs during the year should have no difficulty in executing his tax returns."

"The income tax is divided into two phases, the 'normal' tax of one per cent, on the whole income above \$3,000, and the additional tax that begins with an extra one per cent above \$20,000 and is graduated to six per cent, above \$500,000. Wherever the income tax is paid 'at the source' by a corporation for its employees or in similar cases, only the one per cent normal is so paid. The individual has to pay an additional tax himself. The provisions of the law requiring the tax to be withheld at the source does not take effect until November 1. If the income of a person is under \$3,000, or if the tax on same is withheld for payment at the source, or if the same is to be paid elsewhere in the United States, affidavit may be made to such fact and thereupon no return will be required."

Second Extra Session for Tennessee.

Nashville, Tenn.—In a proclamation issued by Gov. E. W. Hooper, the announcement is made that the legislature will be convened in October, the 13th, in second extra session to consider the prohibition law enforcement bills killed by the filibuster in the house. The proclamation says: "I appeal to the people of every county in the state to rise above the narrow confines of partisan limitation, to assemble at the county seats and elsewhere, and to instruct, encourage and support both the governor and the General Assembly in the restoration of the majesty of the law."

Dead Piled High on Battlefield.

Piedras Negras, Mexico.—More than 400 Federal and Rebel dead were left on the field below Barroteran, where a fierce struggle took place between the two forces, according to reports brought to Constitutional headquarters. Both sides were compelled to retire from the field on account of lack of water and ammunition, the Constitutionalists falling back to Sabinas, where they dynamited the great railroad bridge crossing the Sabinas river to prevent another attack from the Federals under General Maas.

Bible Barred From Constitution.

Raleigh, N. C.—The proposed amendment to the Constitution of North Carolina that "the use of the Holy Bible shall not be prohibited in schools supported wholly or in part by public taxes" was overwhelmingly defeated at a joint meeting of house and senate committee voted solidly against it, and the vote of the house committee was eleven to four. The contention which won is that as there is no mention in the Constitution of the matter, none is needed, that no attempt has been made to prohibit it.

CURRENCY REFORM GOES TO THE FRONT

WIDELY DIVERGENT VIEWS ARE HELD BY DEMOCRATS ON BANKING REFORM.

MANY CHANGES SUGGESTED

With Tariff Out of the Way, Democratic Leaders Will Center Efforts on Money Legislation.

Washington.—Political Washington, relieved of the long drawn out consideration of the tariff, will focus its attention on the second of the Democratic reform measures — banking and currency legislation.

Though the administration currency bill easily passed the house, its pathway in the senate is admittedly full of obstacles. At present the senate banking committee has not yet begun consideration of the bill, intending for at least ten days more to hear prominent bankers and finance experts. Predictions at the capitol are general that for a month thereafter the senate committee will be at work on the measure, considering numerous amendments.

While there was unanimity of principle on tariff revision, widely divergent views are held by Democratic senators on banking reform. A strong desire for a single bank with branches, under government control, instead of a regional reserve system of banks has made its appearance in the informal discussion. Other changes of a far-reaching character are being suggested and it is regarded generally as doubtful if a bill satisfactory to the senate banking committee can reach the floor of the senate before the middle of November.

At the white house there is a confidence that the bill will be passed this session or be placed on the statute books, at any rate, before the first of the year. The president wants thorough consideration of the currency bill and any improvement that the senate can make upon the measure, as passed by the house, will be welcomed. His disposition, however, is to oppose strongly any undue delay, for he believes prompt revision of the banking and currency system is necessary to meet the commercial expansion which he expects will follow the operation of the new tariff.

The president's view of the effect of the tariff is in accordance with expressions from Representative Underwood and other Democratic leaders that while reductions in some cases will be immediate, the general benefits will not be apparent at once. Even though the tariff laws might bring many imports into this country at low rates or free of duty, the evils of price fixing, underselling and other discriminations in retransmission of trade might, in the president's opinion, defeat the fruits of tariff reform.

EARTHQUAKE IN CANAL ZONE

Isthmus Rocked by Earthquake and Buildings Severely Shaken.

Panama.—Another earthquake occurred on the isthmus. It was almost equal in intensity to the former shock, its duration being from 10 to 15 seconds.

Buildings were severely shaken, but apparently no damage was done beyond the falling of plaster and the opening of slight fissures in a few structures.

Reports from the canal zone officials indicate that neither the locks nor any part of the canal suffered in any degree whatever.

The recording instruments indicated that the shock had about the intensity of that of the former, and covered practically the same area, with the central point of the disturbance about 110 miles from Panama City.

Colon.—An earth shock lasting four or five seconds was felt at Colon. The canal officials at Gatun report no damage to the canal. As in the previous case, residents were much alarmed over the tremors, many of them seeking safety in the streets.

The massive walls of the Panama railroad freight house, built in 1857, were cracked in several places as a result of the earthquake. A concrete building in the course of construction also was damaged.

Woman Gored to Death by Cow.

Eatonton, Ga.—Miss Sallie Arnold was gored to death here by a cow. A dairyman had turned his cows loose to graze. Miss Arnold had left her home to visit a neighbor. In passing the cows one of them which had a young calf attacked Miss Arnold. She called some little boys to her assistance, but they could do nothing with the infuriated animal. In a short while the angry cow had torn her almost to pieces. Her brother, John Arnold, who came to her rescue, was also hurt.

Clark Speaks for Disarmament.

Louisville, Ky.—Speaker Champ Clark of the national house of representatives, declared for international disarmament as the surest means of guaranteeing world peace in an address delivered at the closing exercises of the Perry centennial celebration. He praised the valor of American soldiers in the war of 1812 and declared the crowning glory of their heroism was the 100 years of peace which have followed between Great Britain and the United States.

ROOSEVELT STICKS TO PROGRESSIVES

SO HE DECLARED AT DINNER GIVEN ON EVE OF DEPARTURE FOR SOUTH AFRICA.

ADDRESSES 2,000 PERSONS

He Warns His Opponents That the Fight Has Just Begun for His Principles.

New York.—Theodore Roosevelt bade his friends farewell on the eve of his departure on a journey to unexplored regions of South America, at a dinner given in his honor by the Progressive national service and the Progressive service of the state of New York. Addressing some two thousand men and women who gathered in his honor at the New York Roof Garden, the colonel apparently thought to put a quietus on published reports that he intends to return to the Republican party.

"I warn our opponents that the fight has only just begun," he said, his voice breaking in his earnestness. "I will never abandon the principles to which we Progressives have pledged ourselves."

The wildest enthusiasm greeted his assertion. Waving handanna handkerchiefs and napkins the diners jumped to their feet and cheered for half a minute. Only once during the evening did Mr. Roosevelt receive a greater ovation. Toward the close of the address of Gifford Pinchot the toastmaster, there were cries of "We want Teddy!" Raymond Robins of Chicago, head of the Progressive national service, leaned across the guest table. "Yes, we want him, we want him—we want him as president," he shouted. Then the crowd let loose, rising from their seats to applaud. Mrs. Roosevelt was a witness of the tribute.

Progressive leaders, men and women, including former United States Senator Beveridge, Senators Bristow and Miles Polindexter, Gifford Pinchot, Mrs. Frances A. Keller, Mrs. Charles S. Bird and John Purroy Mitchell, were seated at the guest table.

BOY KILLS SEVEN PERSONS

Lad Enraged During an Argument and Ran Amuck With an Ax.

Nantes, France.—A boy 15 years old murdered with an ax seven people in the village of Basbridge-en-Landreau, in the department of the Loire-Inférieure.

The lad, Marcel Redureau, was employed as a vine cutter. He and his employer, George Mabit, were pressing grapes when a discussion arose between them. Redureau, angered, seized an ax and cut Mabit's throat, killing him instantly.

The boy hurried to his employer's house, dashed up to Madame Mabit and slashed her throat till she was dead, then killed a servant.

Still carrying his dripping ax, Marcel proceeded to another room, where he dispatched to his employer's mother, then killed three of Mabit's children. He spared a fourth child, aged 4, lying by their side.

Redureau went to bed and slept calmly till next morning when the bodies were discovered by villagers. After his arrest Marcel confessed.

Uncle Sam to Help Farmers' Wives.

Washington.—Declaring that the farm woman has been the most neglected factor in the rural problem and that the "department of agriculture wishes to render directly to the women of the United States the full aid and service which their important place in agricultural production warrants," Secretary Houston has addressed a letter to the farmers' wives of the country asking their opinions as to how the department can improve its service for them. "You are, of course, at liberty to criticize freely," says the secretary, "but I would especially urge that you try to make your suggestions constructive ones; that we can at once put into effect."

Panama Shaken by Earthquake Shock

Colon.—A severe earthquake occurred here at 11:30 p. m. The disturbance was of nearly a minute's duration. Houses were rocked, and the entire population was aroused. Thousands filled the streets and remained there in fear of their lives.

New York Ravaged by Storm.

New York.—A rainstorm that reached almost cloudburst proportions descended on New York, establishing a record precipitation that flooded the streets, tied up the subway, hampered surface and elevated traffic in city and suburbs for several hours, and caused property loss that can scarcely be estimated. Two persons were killed and several injured. Four men were buried in a sewer cave-in, but were rescued. Lightning played above the city, and struck an elevated train and several buildings.

Kingman Named Chief of Engineers.

Washington.—President Wilson sent to the senate the nomination of Col. Dan C. Kingman of the United States army, corps of engineers, to be chief of engineers, with the rank of brigadier general. Nominations of postmasters included: Alabama, S. P. Lalnor, Union Springs; Florida, L. M. Carswell, Perry; Georgia, J. J. Slaughter, Jackson; J. L. Rucker, Athens; Louisiana, A. J. Alford, Amite; Jane McWilliams, Longville; L. L. Bordelon, Clarksville; Mississippi, Myrtle A. McKay, Paltatchee.

EASY TO MAKE ARTISTIC TRAY

How Souvenirs of Pleasant Travel May Be Fashioned Into Dainty Articles for the Table.

Sea moss, ferns and flowers, associated with memories of pleasant hours spent by the seaside or in the country, may be preserved in a most artistic but practical way in the form of trays and glass table protectors.

One of the most beautiful of these trays was seen in a well-known jeweler's window. It was made with the brown seeds of the milkweed and the fluffy satiny wings which carry the seeds away. Small yellow butterflies, which may be seen fluttering along almost every country roadside, were arranged so as to be over and around the milkweed. This artistic picture was framed between two pieces of transparent glass and bound together with a rim of silver.

While one may not be able to buy these trays, bound in silver, they can be made at home with slight expense by framing between glass or binding the edge with raffia and reed.

Ferns, seaweed, or even autumn leaves, arranged between glasses framed in mahogany, with handles attached, make very good-looking and dainty trays, while saving these bits of out-of-doors for us.

Protectors for the polished table and desk can be readily made. A table protector, made in circular form, with milkweed and butterflies, can be framed with raffia instead of silver. Bind the two pieces of glass together with passepartout binding, then make a narrow frame of raffia and reed, using the lazy squaw stitch. Use brown raffia and the effect will be most delightful.

The ferns and grasses could be mounted on cardboard over which pongee is tightly stretched, and then framed under glass. The pongee forms a neutral background, which looks well with the brown and green of the woods.—Chicago Inter Ocean.

MAKING USE OF "LEFTOVER"

Beef Croquettes With Tomato Sauce One of the Best of Many Similar Preparations.

It requires thought and care to be successful with leftovers. So many do not care for "fixed up" dishes, and merely because one is careless in putting the leftover to advantage. Suppose you have the remnants of rare roast beef. You can use it this way:

Force rare roast beef through a meat chopper or chop. There should be one and one-half cups. Brown three tablespoons of butter, add one-half cup of flour and stir until well blended; then pour on gradually, while stirring constantly, one cup of milk. When the boiling point is reached, add the chopped meat and season with one teaspoon lemon juice, one teaspoon finely chopped parsley, a few drops a few drops lemon juice, salt and pepper to taste. Spread on a plate to cool, and then shape same as croquettes. Dip in crumbs and egg, fry in deep fat and drain on brown paper. Pile on the hot serving dish and pour around. Tomato sauce. Cook one-half quart can tomatoes with slice of onion 15 minutes, then force through a strainer. Melt three tablespoons of butter, add one and one-half tablespoons flour and stir until well blended, then pour on gradually, while stirring constantly, the hot strained tomato. Bring to the boiling point and season with one-third teaspoon salt and one-eighth teaspoon pepper. If tomatoes are very acid a few grains of soda are a great improvement.

Clam Cocktail.

If you prefer the clam cocktails instead of melon for introducing your dinner, here are directions for their making. This is easily prepared and inexpensive. Allow five small clams to each glass. Mix together, for 12 covers, seven teaspoonsful of prepared horseradish, tomato catsup and vinegar, ten teaspoonsful of lemon juice and one of tabasco sauce. Mix thoroughly and put an equal quantity into each glass. Let them get thoroughly chilled and blended before serving.

Leather Chairs.

Leather chairs often become greasy-looking in places. To remove these marks use linseed oil. Boil half a pint of oil and let it stand until nearly cold; then pour in half a pint of vinegar. Stir till it is well mixed and bottle, when it is ready for use. Put a few drops on a flannel and polish off with soft dusters. This will thoroughly renovate all leather.

Orange Trifle.

One teaspoon gelatin, one-quarter cup boiling water, one-quarter cup cold water and three-fourths cup of cream whipped, one-half teaspoon lemon juice, grated rind of one-half orange. Soak gelatin in cold water, add sugar and fruit juices, strain in chilled bowl, cool, beat until it begins to thicken, fold in beaten cream and mold.

Irons Covered.

A bread or dripping pan placed over the iron heating on the stove will protect them from draught and relieve the ironer from the discomfort of working in a furnace-like room caused by the closing of doors or windows.

Tea Cake.

One and one-half cups sugar, one-half cup butter, one-half cup milk, two cups flour; (pastry) one-half teaspoon cream of tartar, one-quarter teaspoon soda, three eggs. Flavor to suit your taste.